

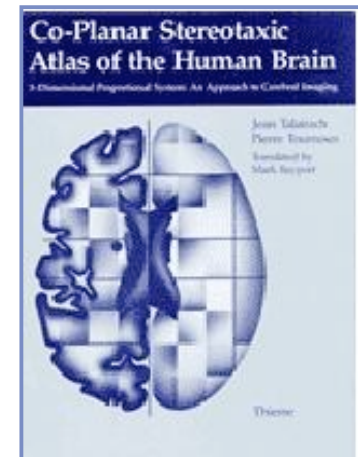
## Transforming Datasets to Talairach-Tournoux Coordinates

- The original purpose of AFNI was to perform the transformation of datasets to Talairach-Tournoux (stereotaxic) coordinates
- The transformation is user-controlled, not automatic (yet)
- You must mark various anatomical locations, defined in

Jean Talairach and Pierre Tournoux

“Co-Planar Stereotaxic Atlas of the Human Brain”

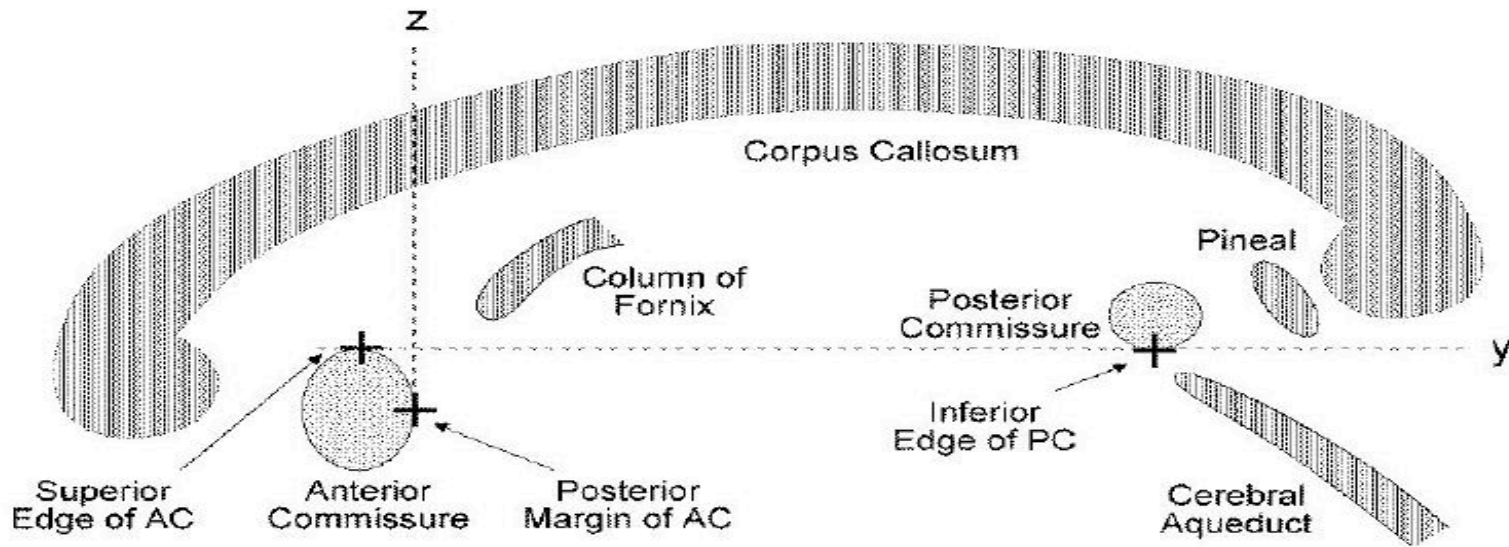
Thieme Medical Publishers, New York, 1988



- Marking is best done on a high-resolution T1-weighted structural MRI volume
- The transformation defined by the manually placed markers then carries over to all other datasets in the same directory
  - ✧ This is where the importance of getting the relative spatial placement of datasets done correctly in **to3d** really matters
  - ✧ You can then write functional datasets to disk in Talairach coordinates
    - ➔ Purpose: voxel-wise comparison with other subjects
    - ➔ May want to blur functional maps a little before comparisons, to allow for residual anatomic variability: AFNI program **3dmerge**

- Transformation proceeds in two stages:
  1. Alignment of AC-PC and I-S axes (to **+acpc** coordinates)
  2. Scaling to Talairach-Tournoux Atlas brain size (to **+tlrc** coordinates)
- Alignment to **+acpc** coordinates:
  - ✧ Anterior commissure (AC) and posterior commissure (PC) are aligned to be the y-axis
  - ✧ The longitudinal (inter-hemispheric or mid-sagittal) fissure is aligned to be the yz-plane, thus defining the z-axis
  - ✧ The axis perpendicular to these is the x-axis (right-left)
  - ✧ Five markers that you must place using the [[Define Markers](#)] control panel:

<u>AC superior edge</u>	= top middle of anterior commissure
<u>AC posterior margin</u>	= rear middle of anterior commissure
<u>PC inferior edge</u>	= bottom middle of posterior commissure
<u>First mid-sag point</u>	= some point in the mid-sagittal plane
<u>Another mid-sag point</u>	= some other point in the mid-sagittal plane
  - ✧ This procedure tries to follow the Atlas as precisely as possible
    - Even at the cost of confusion to the user (e.g., you)



**Click Define Markers to open the “markers” panel**

**Select which marker you are editing**

**Press this IN to create or change markers**

**Color of “primary” (selected) marker**

**Color of “secondary” (not selected) markers**

**Size of markers (pixels)**

**Size of gap in markers**

**Clear (unset) primary marker**

**Set primary marker to current focus location**

**Carry out transformation to +acpc coordinates**

**Perform “quality” check on markers (after all 5 are set)**

◆ Original View

◆ AC-PC Aligned

◆ Talairach View

**Define Markers**

■ See Markers

Define Overlay

■ See Overlay

Define Datamode

Switch Session

Switch UnderLay

Switch Overlay

Control Surface

◆ AC superior edge

◆ AC posterior margin

◆ PC inferior edge

◆ First mid-sag pt

◆ Another mid-sag pt

☐ Allow edits

Pcolor

Scolor

Size

Gap

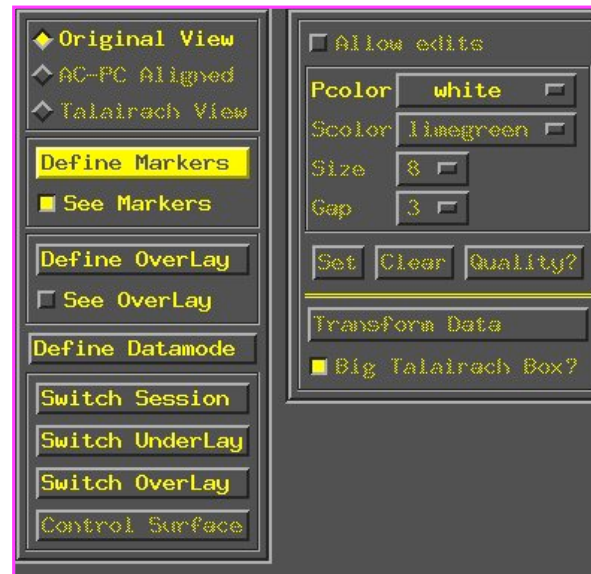
Set Clear Quality?

Transform Data

■ Big Talairach Box?

- **Listen up folks, IMPORTANT NOTE:**

- ✧ Have you ever opened up the [**Define Markers**] panel, only to find the AC-PC markers *missing*, like this:



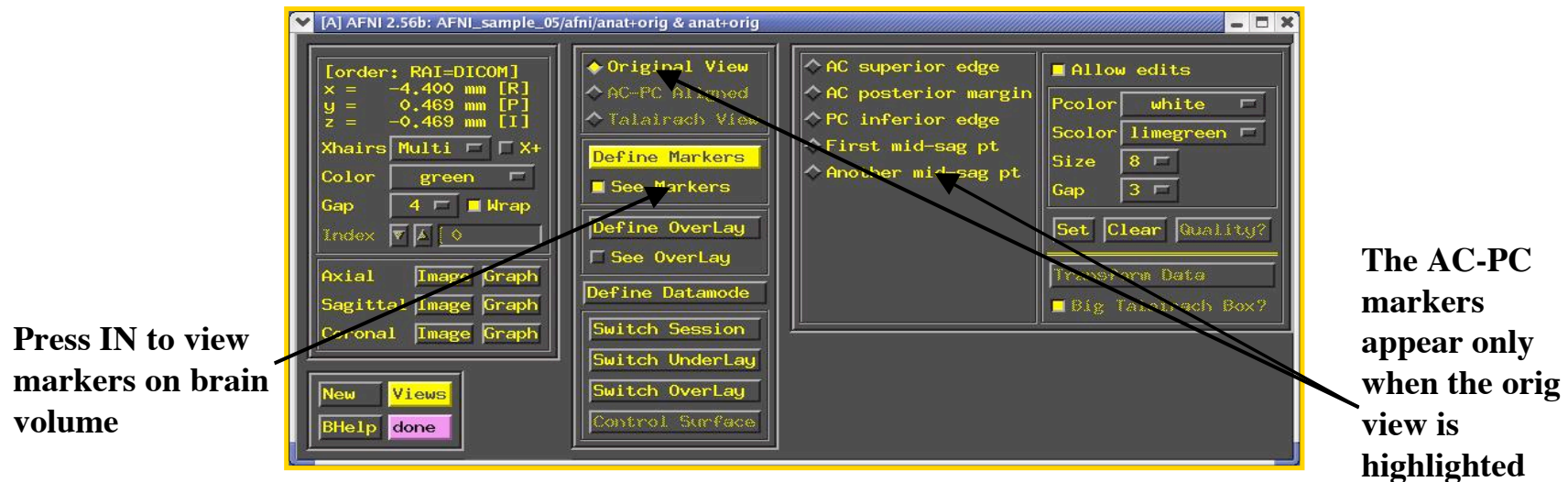
Gasp! Where did they go?

- ✧ There are a few reasons why this happens, but usually it's because you've made a copy of a dataset, and the AC-PC marker tags weren't created in the copy, resulting in the above dilemma.
  - ➡ In other cases, this occurs when **afni** is launched without any datasets in the directory from which it was launched (oopsy, your mistake).
- ✧ If you do indeed have an AFNI dataset in your directory, but the markers are missing and you want them back, run **3drefit** with the **-markers** options to create an empty set of AC-PC markers. Problem solved!

**3drefit -markers <name of dataset>**

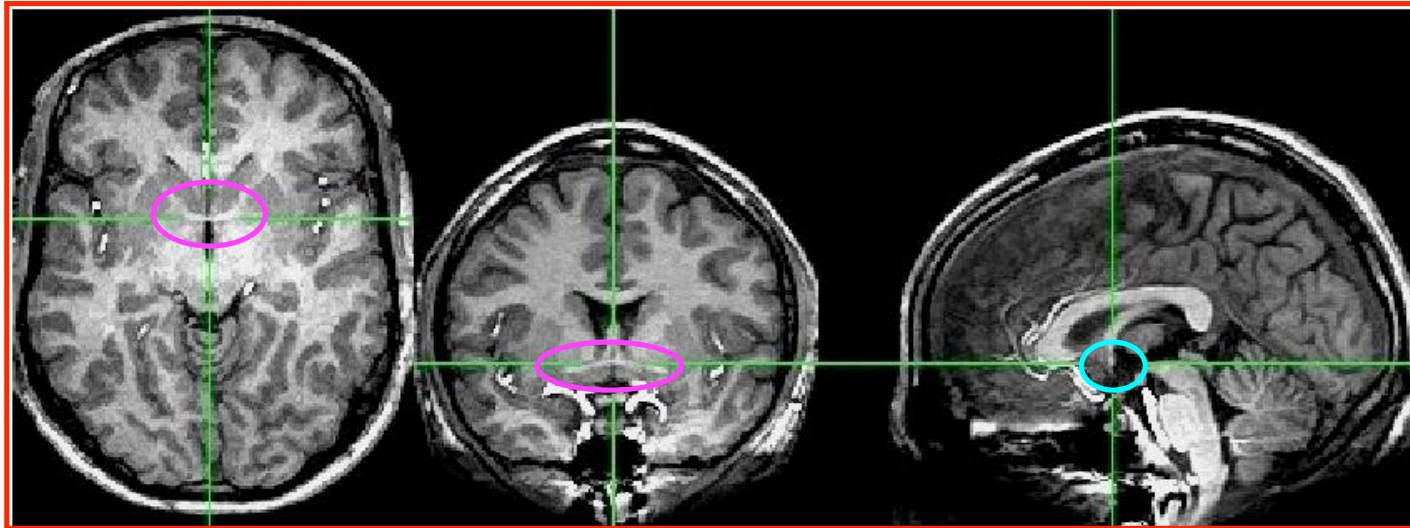
- **Class Example - Selecting the ac-pc markers:**

- ✧ **cd AFNI\_data1/demo\_tlrc** ⇒ Descend into the demo\_tlrc/ subdirectory
- ✧ **afni &** ⇒ This command launches the AFNI program
  - ➔ The “&” keeps the UNIX shell available in the background, so we can continue typing in commands as needed, even if AFNI is running in the foreground
- ✧ Select dataset **anat+orig** from the [**Switch Underlay**] control panel



- ✧ Select the [**Define Markers**] control panel to view the 5 markers for ac-pc alignment
- ✧ Click the [**See Markers**] button to view the markers on the brain volume as you select them
- ✧ Click the [**Allow edits**] button in the ac-pc GUI to begin marker selection

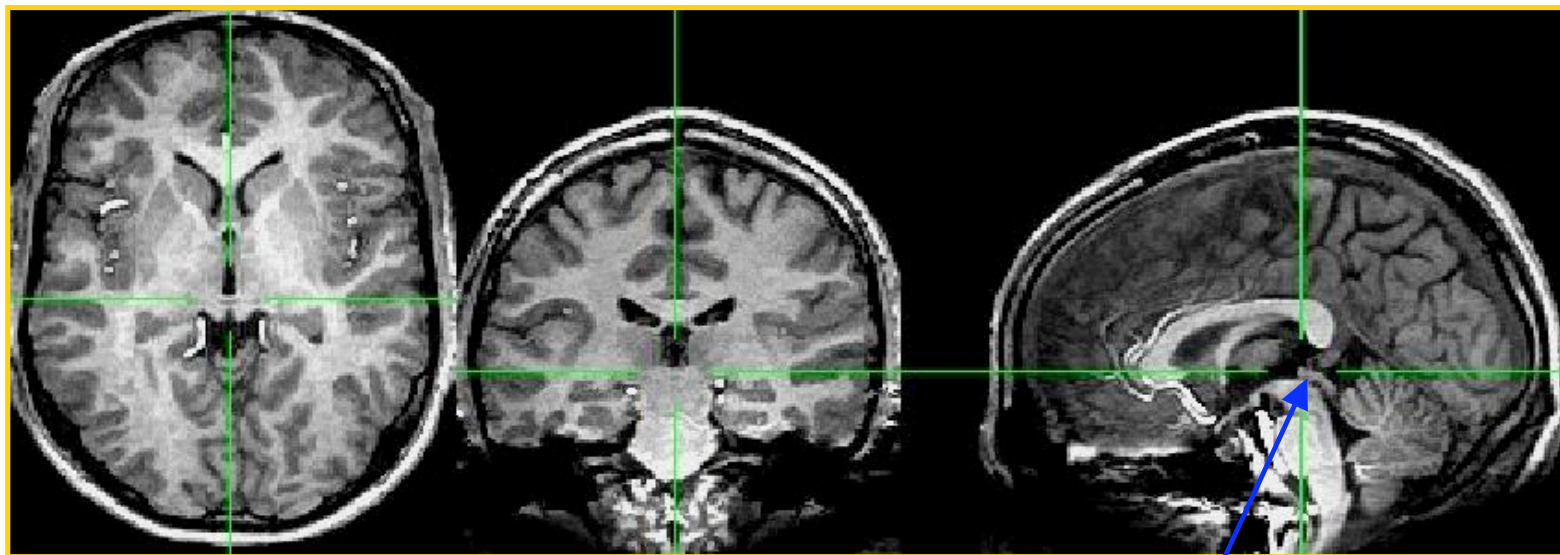




- ✧ First goal is to mark top middle and rear middle of **AC**
  - ➔ **Sagittal**: look for AC at bottom level of corpus callosum, below fornix
  - ➔ **Coronal**: look for “mustache”; **Axial**: look for inter-hemispheric connection
  - ➔ Get AC centered at focus of crosshairs (in Axial and Coronal)
  - ➔ Move superior until AC disappears in Axial view; then inferior 1 pixel
  - ➔ Press IN [**AC superior edge**] marker toggle, then [**Set**]
  - ➔ Move focus back to middle of AC
  - ➔ Move posterior until AC disappears in Coronal view; then anterior 1 pixel
  - ➔ Press IN [**AC posterior margin**], then [**Set**]

❖ Second goal is to mark inferior edge of **PC**

- This is harder, since PC doesn't show up well at 1 mm resolution
- Fortunately, PC is always at the top of the cerebral aqueduct, which does show up well (at least, if CSF is properly suppressed by the MRI pulse sequence)



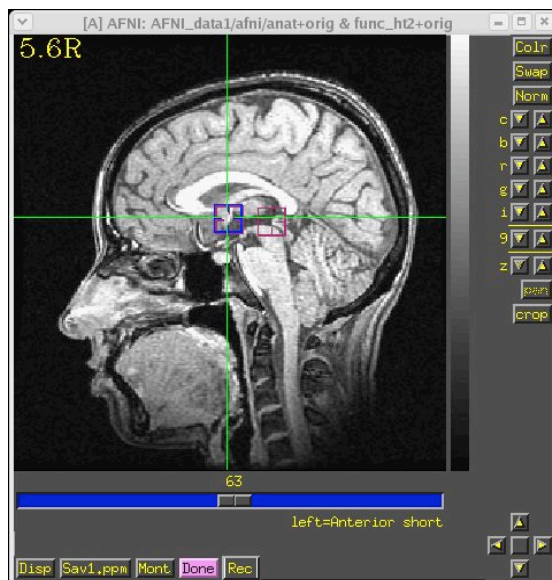
cerebral aqueduct

- Therefore, if you can't see the PC, find mid-sagittal location just at top of cerebral aqueduct and mark it as [**PC inferior edge**]
- ❖ Third goal is to mark **two inter-hemispheric points** (above corpus callosum)
- The two points must be at least 2 cm apart
  - The two planes AC-PC-#1 and AC-PC-#2 must be no more than 2° apart

- AC-PC Markers Cheat Sheet

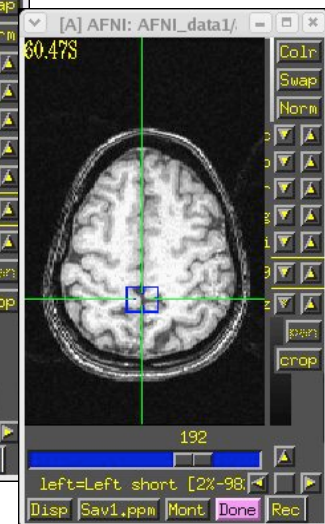
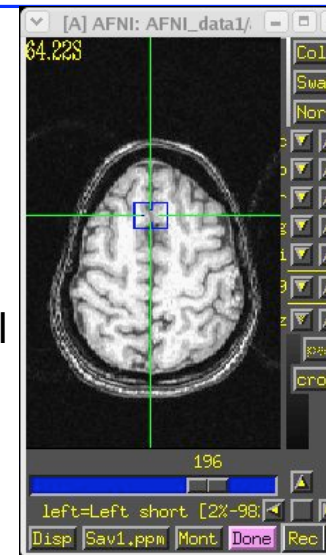
- ✧ The AC-PC markers may take some time for the novice to master, so in the interest of time, we provide you with a little guide or “cheat sheet” to help you place markers on this example volume:

	<u>i</u>	<u>j</u>	<u>k</u>	to:
AC Superior Edge:	126	107	63	
AC Posterior Margin:	127	108	63	
PC Inferior Edge:	152	109	63	
1st Mid-Sagittal Point:	110	59	60	
2nd Mid-Sagittal Point:	172	63	60	



AC-PC  
markers

mid-sagittal  
markers





- ✧ Once all 5 markers have been set, the [Quality?] Button is ready
  - ➔ You can't [Transform Data] until [Quality?] Check is passed
  - ➔ In this case, quality check makes sure two planes from AC-PC line to mid-sagittal points are within 2°
    - Sample below shows a 2.43° deviation between planes ⇒ ERROR message indicates we must move one of the points a little

```
*** MARKERS QUALITY REPORT ***  
  
*** ERROR: The AC + PC + mid-sag pts do not form a good plane.  
Angular deviation between AC+PC+mid-sag pts:  2.43 degrees  
Mismatch between AC-PC line and Talairach origin:  0.04 mm  
Total rotation to align AC-PC and mid-sag:  4.41 degrees
```

- Sample below shows a deviation between planes at less than 2°. Quality check is passed

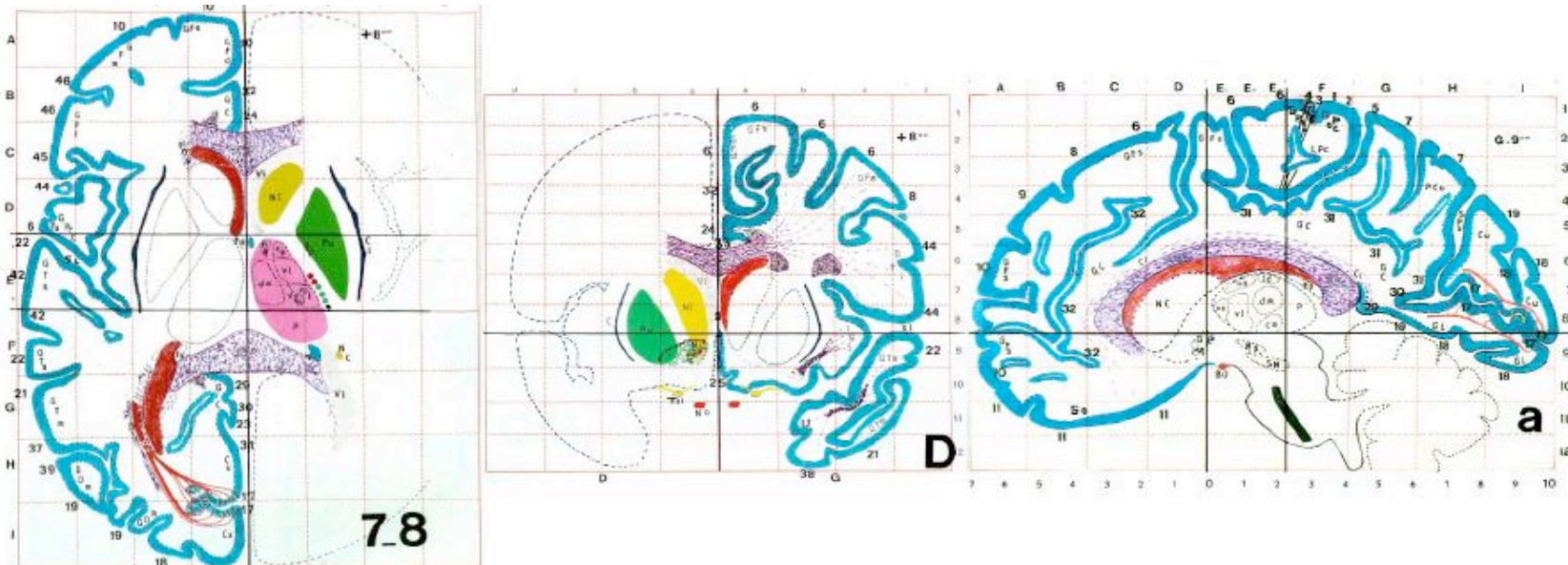
```
*** MARKERS QUALITY REPORT ***  
  
Angular deviation between AC+PC+mid-sag pts:  1.33 degrees  
Mismatch between AC-PC line and Talairach origin:  0.06 mm  
Total rotation to align AC-PC and mid-sag:  4.59 degrees
```

- We can now save the marker locations into the dataset header

- ✧ When [Transform Data] is available, pressing it will close the [Define Markers] panel, write marker locations into the dataset header, and create the +acpc datasets that follow from this one
  - ➔ The [AC-PC Aligned] coordinate system is now enabled in the main AFNI controller window
  - ➔ In the future, you could re-edit the markers, if desired, then re-transform the dataset (but you wouldn't make a mistake, would you?)
  - ➔ If you don't want to save edited markers to the dataset header, you must quit AFNI without pressing [Transform Data] or [Define Markers]
  
- ✧ **ls** ⇒ The newly created ac-pc dataset, anat+acpc.HEAD, is located in our demo\_t1rc/ directory
- ✧ At this point, only the header file exists, which can be viewed when selecting the [AC-PC Aligned] button
  - ➔ more on how to create the accompanying **.BRIK** file later...

• **Scaling to Talairach-Tournoux (+tlrc) coordinates:**

- ✧ We now stretch/shrink the brain to fit the Talairach-Tournoux Atlas brain size (sample TT Atlas pages shown below, just for fun)

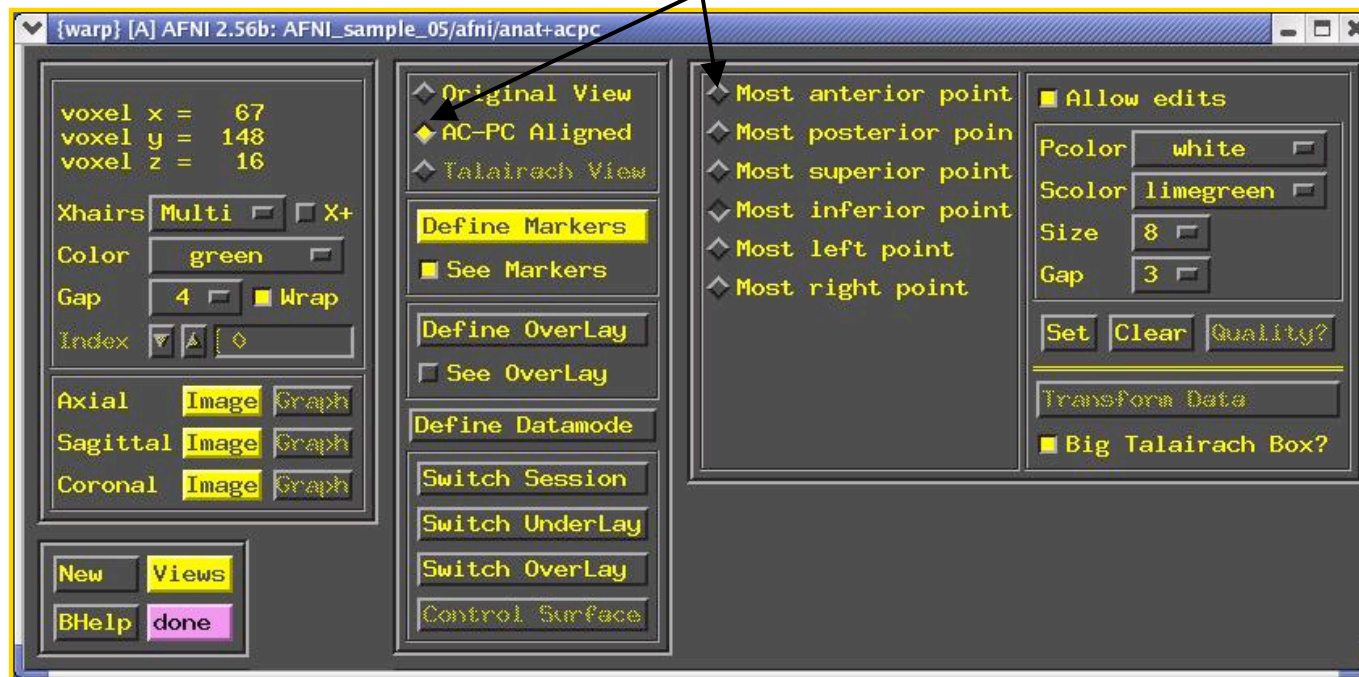


Most anterior to AC	70 mm		
AC to PC	23 mm		
PC to most posterior	79 mm	Length of cerebrum	172 mm
Most inferior to AC	42 mm		
AC to most superior	74 mm	Height of cerebrum	116 mm
AC to left (or right)	68 mm	Width of cerebrum	136 mm

- **Class example - Selecting the Talairach-Tournoux markers:**

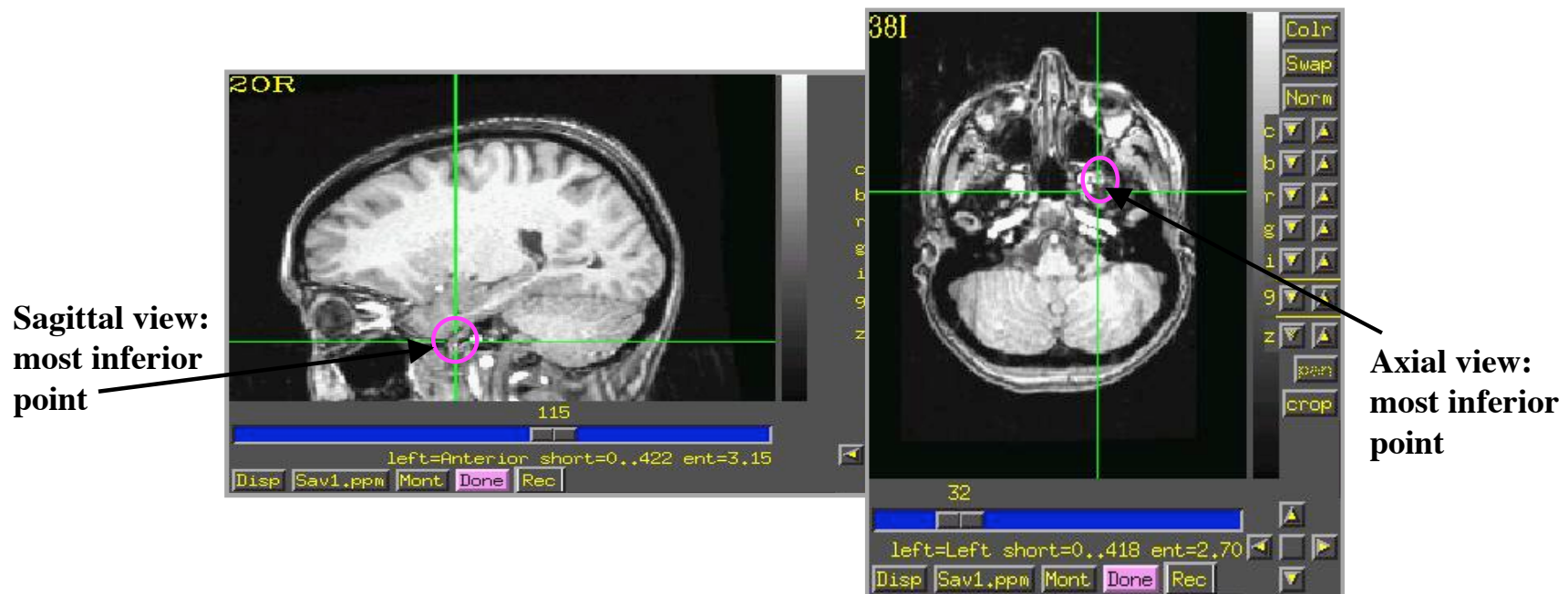
- ✧ There are 12 sub-regions to be scaled (3 A-P x 2 I-S x 2 L-R)
- ✧ To enable this, the transformed +acpc dataset gets its own set of markers
  - Click on the **[AC-PC Aligned]** button to view our volume in ac-pc coordinates
  - Select the **[Define Markers]** control panel
- ✧ A new set of six Talairach markers will appear:

The Talairach markers appear only when the AC-PC view is highlighted





- ✧ Using the same methods as before (i.e., select marker toggle, move focus there, [**Set**]), you must mark these extreme points of the cerebrum
  - Using 2 or 3 image windows at a time is useful
  - Hardest marker to select is [**Most inferior point**] in the temporal lobe, since it is near other (non-brain) tissue:



- Once all 6 are set, press [**Quality?**] to see if the distances are reasonable
  - Leave [**Big Talairach Box?**] Pressed **IN**
  - Is a legacy from earliest (1994-6) days of AFNI, when 3D box size of +t1rc datasets was 10 mm smaller in I-direction than the current default



- ✧ Once the quality check is passed, click on **[Transform Data]** to save the +tlrc header
- ✧ **ls** ⇒ The newly created +tlrc dataset, **anat+tlrc.HEAD**, is located in our demo\_tlrc/ directory
  - ➔ At this point, the following anatomical datasets should be found in our demo\_tlrc/ directory:

**anat+orig.HEAD      anat+orig.BRIK**  
**anat+acpc.HEAD**  
**anat+tlrc.HEAD**

- ➔ In addition, the following functional dataset (which I -- the instructor -- created earlier) should be stored in the demo\_tlrc/ directory:

**func\_slim+orig.HEAD**  
**func\_slim+orig.BRIK**

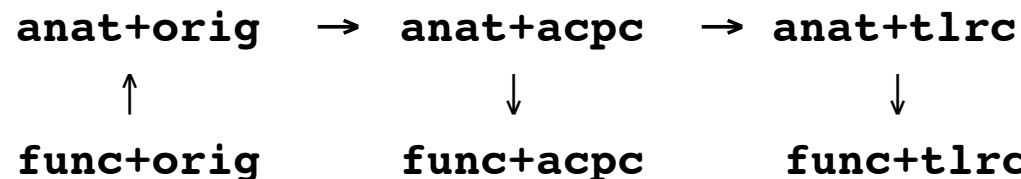
- Note that this functional dataset is in the +orig format (not +acpc or +tlrc)

- **Automatic creation of “follower datasets”:**

- ✧ After the anatomical `+orig` dataset in a directory is resampled to `+acpc` and `+tlrc` coordinates, all the other datasets in that directory will *automatically* get transformed datasets as well

- These datasets are created automatically inside the interactive AFNI program, and are not written (saved) to disk (i.e., only header info exists at this point)

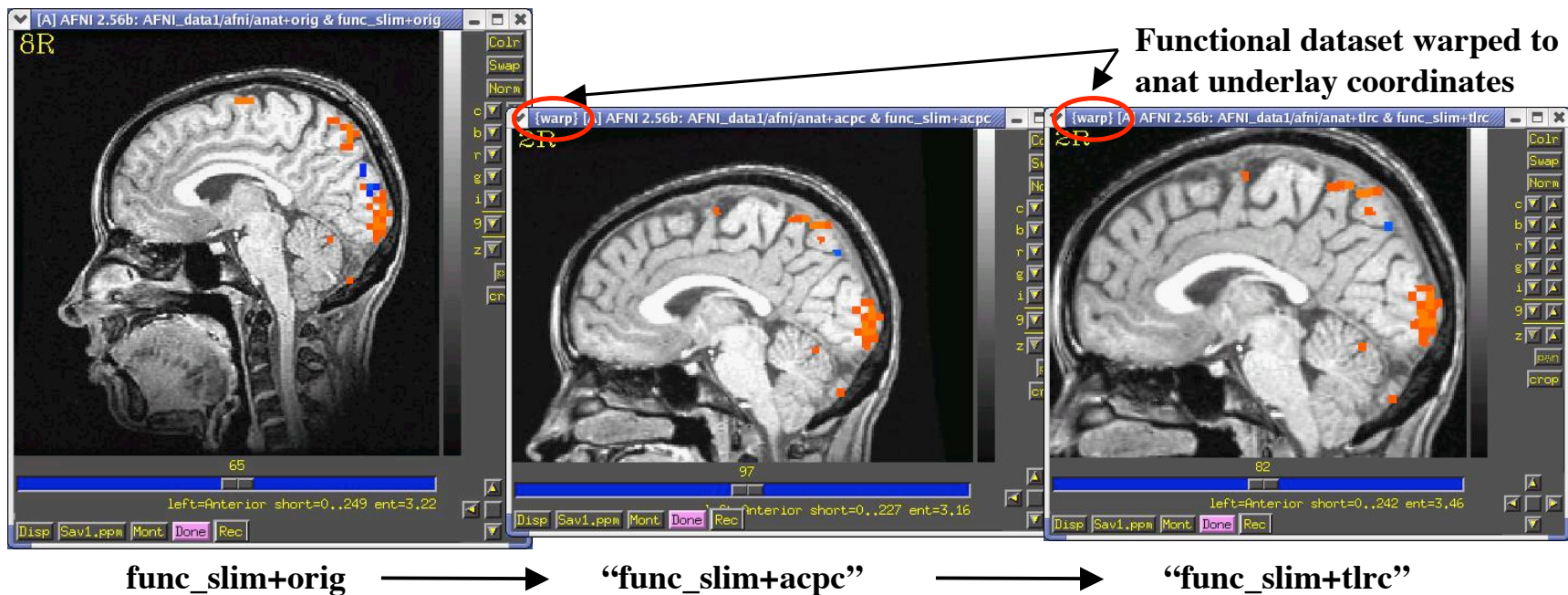
- How followers are created (arrows show geometrical relationships):



- In the class example, `func_slim+orig` will automatically be “warped” to our anat dataset’s ac-pc (`anat+acpc`) & Talairach (`anat+tlrc`) coordinates

- The result will be `func_slim+acpc.HEAD` and `func_slim+tlrc.HEAD`, located internally in the AFNI program (i.e., you won’t see these files in the `demo_tlrc/` directory)
        - To store these files in `demo_tlrc/`, they must be written to disk. More on this later...

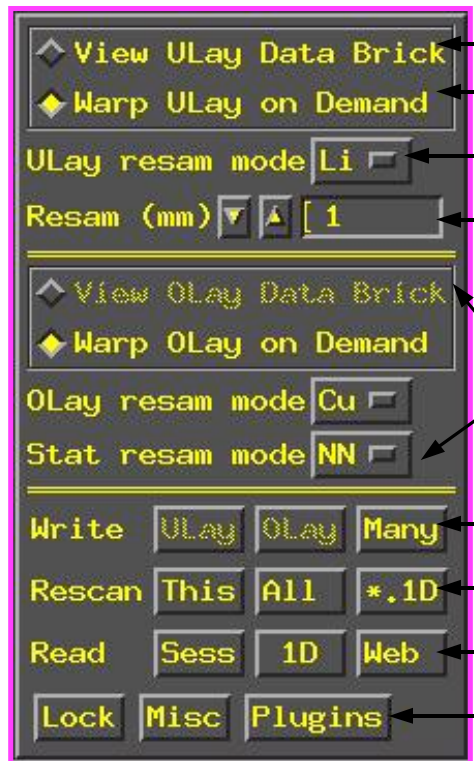
- ✧ How does AFNI actually create these follower datasets?
  - ➔ After [**Transform Data**] creates **anat+acpc**, other datasets in the same directory are scanned
    - AFNI defines the geometrical transformation (“warp”) from **func\_slim+orig** using the **to3d**-defined relationship between **func\_slim+orig** and **anat+orig**, AND the markers-defined relationship between **anat+orig** and **anat+acpc**
      - A similar process applies for warping **func\_slim+tlrc**
    - These warped functional datasets can be viewed in the AFNI interface:



- ✧ Next time you run AFNI, the followers will automatically be created internally again when the program starts

✧ “Warp on demand” viewing of datasets:

- ➔ AFNI doesn’t actually resample all follower datasets to a grid in the re-aligned and re-stretched coordinates
  - This could take quite a long time if there are a lot of big 3D+time datasets
- ➔ Instead, the dataset slices are transformed (or warped) from `+orig` to `+acpc` or `+tlrc` for viewing as needed (on demand)
- ➔ This can be controlled from the **[Define Datamode]** control panel:



The screenshot shows the 'Define Datamode' control panel in AFNI. It is divided into three main sections: ULayer (ULay), OLayer (OLay), and a bottom section for writing, rescanning, and reading. Annotations with arrows point to specific controls:

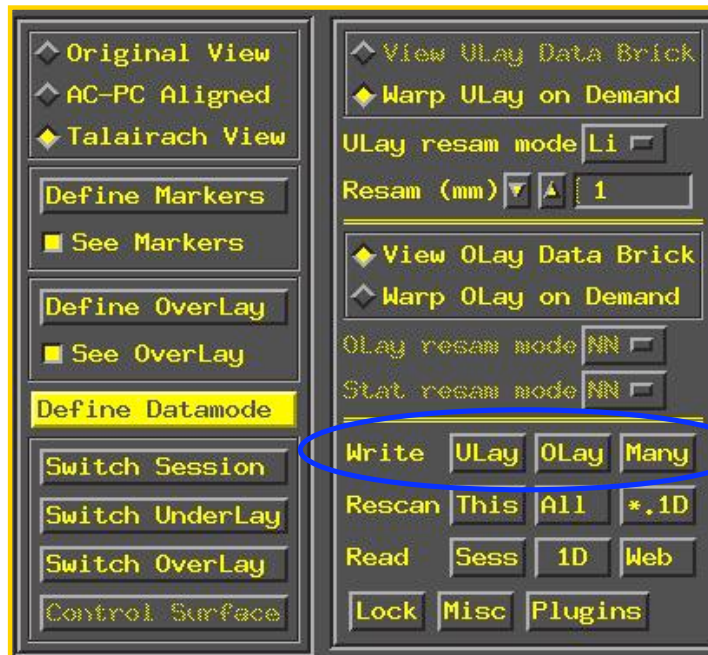
- View ULayer Data Brick**: If possible, lets you view slices direct from dataset **.BRIK**
- Warp ULayer on Demand**: If possible, transforms slices from ‘parent’ directory
- ULay resam mode Li**: Interpolation mode used when transforming datasets
- Resam (mm) 1**: Grid spacing to interpolate with
- View OLayer Data Brick** and **Warp OLayer on Demand**: Similar for functional datasets
- OLay resam mode Cu** and **Stat resam mode NN**: Similar for functional datasets
- Write ULayer OLayer Many**: Write transformed datasets to disk
- Rescan This All \*.1D**: Re-read: datasets from current session, all session, or 1D files
- Read Sess 1D Web**: Read new: session directory, 1D file, dataset from Web address
- Lock Misc Plugins**: Menus that had to go somewhere

AFNI titlebar shows warp on demand:

`{warp} [A] AFNI2.56b:AFNI_sample_05/afni/anat+tlrc`

- **Writing “follower datasets” to disk:**

- ✧ Recall that when we created **anat+acpc** and **anat+tlrc** datasets by pressing [**Transform Data**], only **.HEAD** files were written to disk for them
- ✧ In addition, our follower datasets **func\_slim+acpc** and **func\_slim+tlrc** are *not* stored in our demo\_tlrc/ directory. Currently, they can only be viewed in the AFNI graphical interface
- ✧ Questions to ask:
  1. How do we write our anat **.BRIK** files to disk?
  2. How do we write our warped follower datasets to disk?
- ✧ To write a dataset to disk (whether it be an anat **.BRIK** file or a follower dataset), use one of the [**Define Datamode**] ⇒ **Write** buttons:



**ULay** writes current underlay dataset to disk

**OLay** writes current overlay dataset to disk

**Many** writes multiple datasets in a directory to disk



- **Class exmaple - Writing anat (Underlay) datasets to disk:**

- ✧ You can use **[Define Datamode]** ⇒ **Write** ⇒ **[ULay]** to write the current anatomical dataset .BRIK out at the current grid spacing (cubical voxels), using the current anatomical interpolation mode
- ✧ After that, **[View ULay Data Brick]** will become available
  - ↳ **ls** ⇒ to view newly created .BRIK files in the **demo\_tlrc/** directory:

```
anat+acpc.HEAD      anat+acpc.BRIK
anat+tlrc.HEAD      anat+tlrc.BRIK
```

- **Class exmaple - Writing func (Overlay) datasets to disk:**

- ✧ You can use **[Define Datamode]** ⇒ **Write** ⇒ **[OLay]** to write the current functional dataset .HEAD and BRIK files into our **demo\_tlrc/** directory
- ✧ After that, **[View OLay Data Brick]** will become available
  - ↳ **ls** ⇒ to view newly resampled func files in our **demo\_tlrc/** directory:

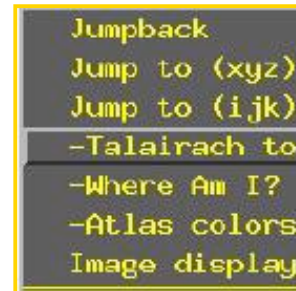
```
func_slim+acpc.HEAD      func_slim+acpc.BRIK
func_slim+tlrc.HEAD      func_slim+tlrc.BRIK
```

- Command line program adwarp can also be used to write out .BRIK files for transformed datasets:

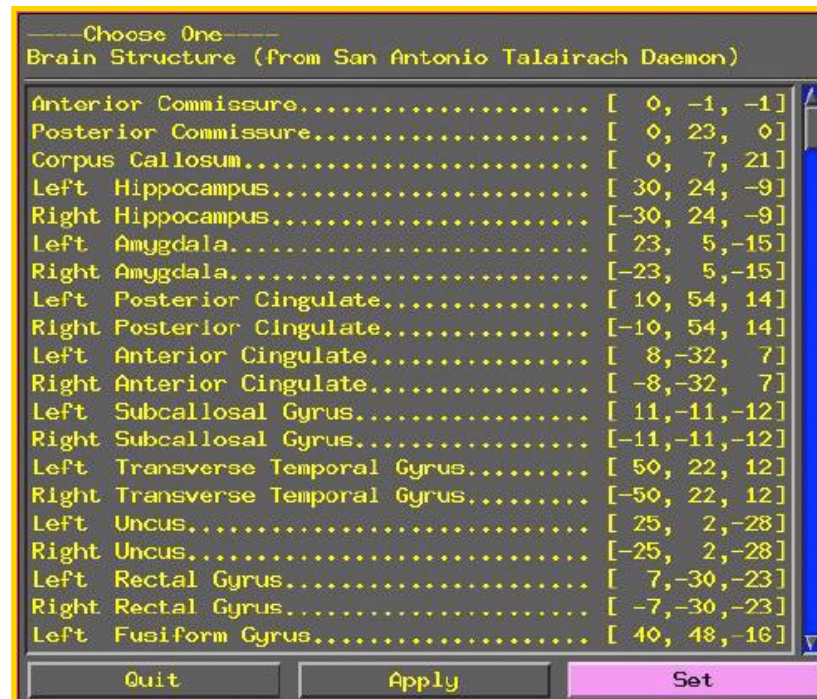
**adwarp -apar anat+tlrc -dpar func+orig**

- ✧ The result will be: **func+tlrc.HEAD** and **func+tlrc.BRIK**
- Why bother saving transformed datasets to disk anyway?
  - ✧ Datasets without .BRIK files are of limited use:
    - ➔ You can't display 2D slice images from such a dataset
    - ➔ You can't use such datasets to graph time series, do volume rendering, compute statistics, run any command line analysis program, run any plugin...
    - If you plan on doing any of the above to a dataset, it's best to have both a .HEAD and .BRIK files for that dataset

- Some fun and useful things to do with +t1rc datasets are on the 2D slice viewer Button-3 pop-up menu:



✧ [Talairach to]



Lets you jump to centroid of regions in the TT\_Daemon Atlas (works in +orig too)

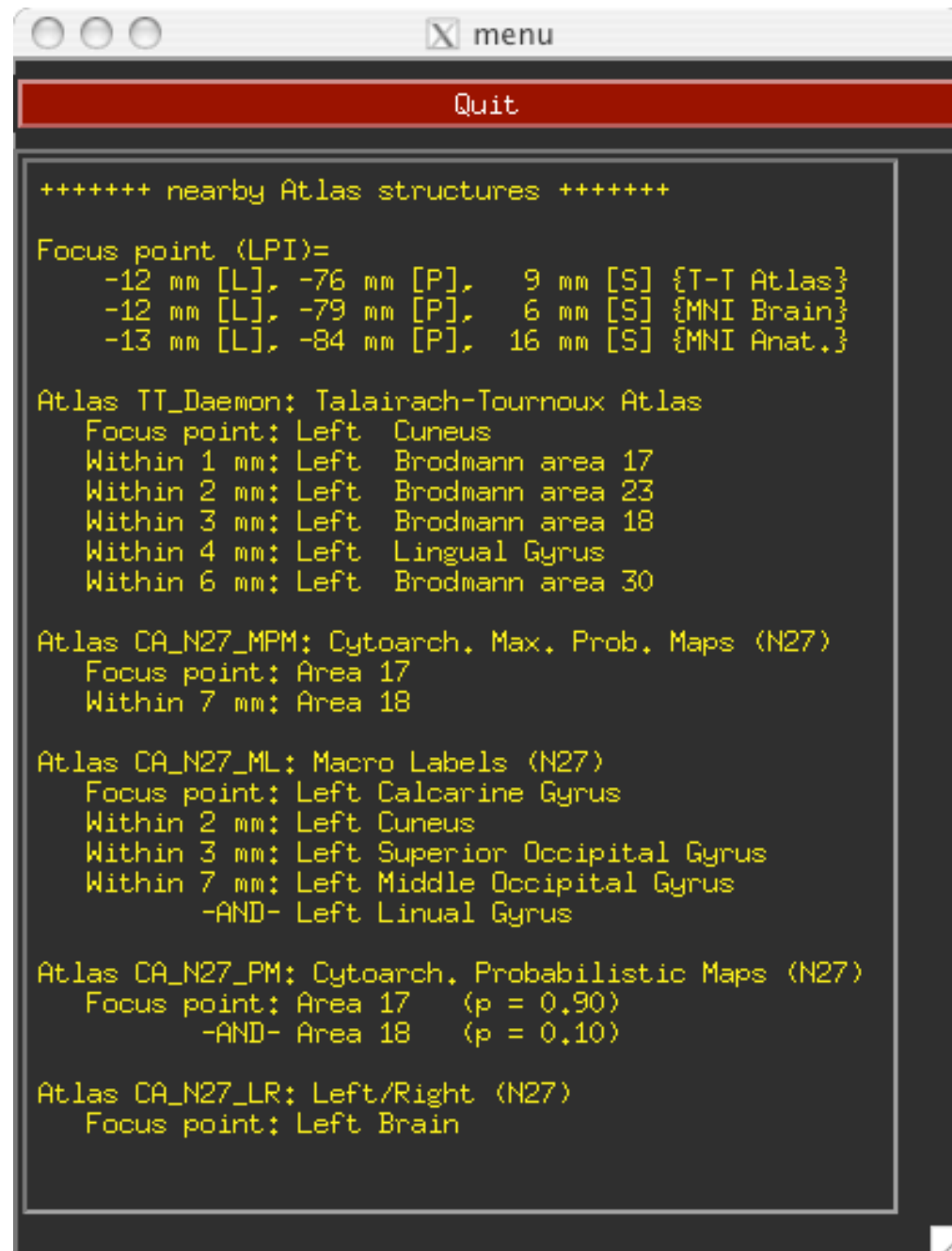
✧ [Where am I?]

Shows you where you are  
in various atlases.

*(works in +orig too, if  
you have a TT  
transformed parent)*

For atlas installation, and  
much much more, see  
help in command line  
version:

**whereami -help**



```
menu
Quit
+++++++ nearby Atlas structures ++++++
Focus point (LPI)=
  -12 mm [L], -76 mm [P],  9 mm [S] {T-T Atlas}
  -12 mm [L], -79 mm [P],  6 mm [S] {MNI Brain}
  -13 mm [L], -84 mm [P], 16 mm [S] {MNI Anat.}

Atlas TT_Daemon: Talairach-Tournoux Atlas
  Focus point: Left  Cuneus
  Within 1 mm: Left  Brodmann area 17
  Within 2 mm: Left  Brodmann area 23
  Within 3 mm: Left  Brodmann area 18
  Within 4 mm: Left  Lingual Gyrus
  Within 6 mm: Left  Brodmann area 30

Atlas CA_N27_MPM: Cytoarch. Max. Prob. Maps (N27)
  Focus point: Area 17
  Within 7 mm: Area 18

Atlas CA_N27_ML: Macro Labels (N27)
  Focus point: Left Calcarine Gyrus
  Within 2 mm: Left Cuneus
  Within 3 mm: Left Superior Occipital Gyrus
  Within 7 mm: Left Middle Occipital Gyrus
                -AND- Left Lingual Gyrus

Atlas CA_N27_PM: Cytoarch. Probabilistic Maps (N27)
  Focus point: Area 17 (p = 0.90)
                -AND- Area 18 (p = 0.10)

Atlas CA_N27_LR: Left/Right (N27)
  Focus point: Left Brain
```

✧ [Atlas colors]



Lets you display color overlays for various TT\_Daeomon Atlas-defined regions, using the Define Function See TT\_Daemon Atlas Regions control (works only in +t1rc)

For the moment, atlas colors work for TT\_Daemon atlas only. There are ways to display other atlases. See **whereami -help**.



## For The Tamagotchi Generation: @auto\_tlrc

- Is manual selection of AC-PC and Talairach markers bringing you down? You can now perform a TLRC transform ***automatically*** using an AFNI script called **@auto\_tlrc**.
  - ✧ Differences from Manual Transformation:
    - Instead of setting ac-pc landmarks and volume boundaries by hand, the anatomical volume is warped (using 12-parameter affine transform) to a template volume in TLRC space.
    - Not quite the transform that Jean Talairach and Pierre Tournoux specified. Different templates are being used, but everybody still calls it Talairach!
      - Templates in **@auto\_tlrc** that the user can choose from:
        - **TT\_N27+tlrc**:  
AKA “Colin brain”. One subject (Colin) scanned 27 times and averaged.
        - **TT\_icbm452+tlrc**:  
International Consortium for Brain Mapping template, average volume of 452 normal brains.
        - **TT\_avg152T1+tlrc**:  
Montreal Neurological Institute template, average volume of 152 normal brains.

- Anterior Commisure (AC) center no longer at 0,0,0 and size of brain box is that of the template you use.
  - For reasons that should not be mentioned in polite company, the various templates adopted by the neuroimaging community are not of the same size. Be mindful when using various atlases.
- You, the user, can choose from various templates for reference but be consistent in your group analysis.
- Easy, automatic. Just check final results to make sure nothing went seriously awry. AFNI is perfect but your data is not.
- For improved alignment with cytoarchitectonic atlases, I recommend using the TT\_N27 template because the atlases were created for it. In the future, we might provide atlases registered to TT\_icbm452 and TT\_avg152T1.

## Processing Steps in @auto\_tlrc

- Warping high-res anatomical to template volume (Usage mode 1):
  1. Pad the input data set to avoid clipping errors from shifts and rotations
  2. Strip skull (if needed)
  3. Resample to resolution and size of TLRC template
  4. Perform 12-parameter affine registration using **3dWarpDrive**

*Many more steps are performed in actuality, to fix up various pesky little artifacts. Read the script if you are interested.*

- Applying high-res' transform to "follower datasets" (Usage mode 2):
  1. Apply high-res' transform using **3dWarp**

## Example Using Data From Manual Transformation

- Transforming the high-resolution anatomical:

```
@auto_tlrc \
  -base TT_N27+tlrc \
  -suffix _at \
  -input anat+orig
```

Output:  
**anat\_at+tlrc**

- Transforming the function (“follower datasets”), setting the resolution at 2 mm:

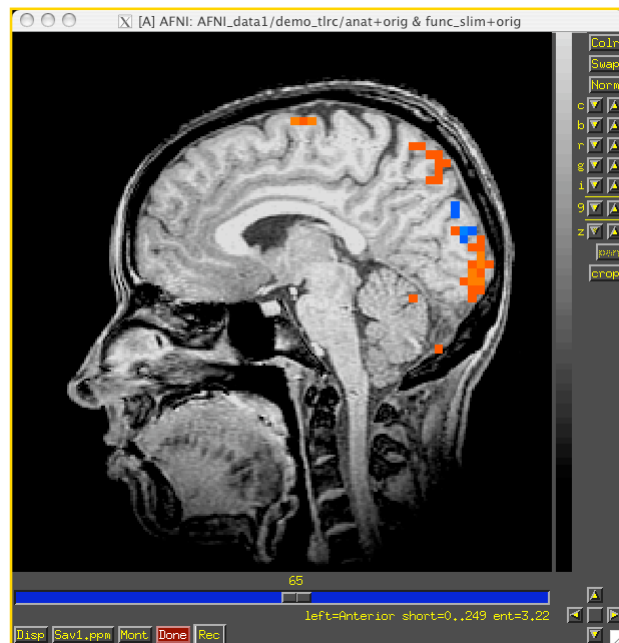
```
@auto_tlrc \
  -apar anat_at+tlrc \
  -input func_slim+orig \
  -suffix _at2 \
  -dxyz 2
```

Output:  
**func\_slim\_at2+tlrc**

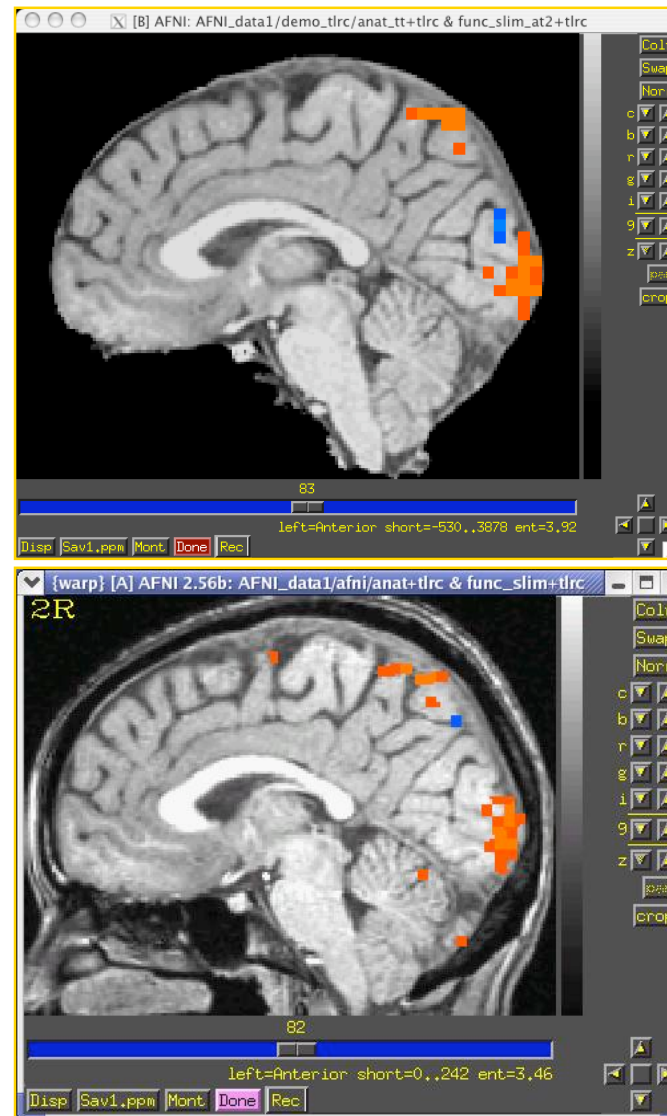
- You could also use the **icbm452** or the mni’s **avg152T1** template instead of **N27** or any other template you like (see @auto\_tlrc -help for a few good words on templates)

## Results are Comparable to Manual TLRC:

Original



@auto\_tlrc

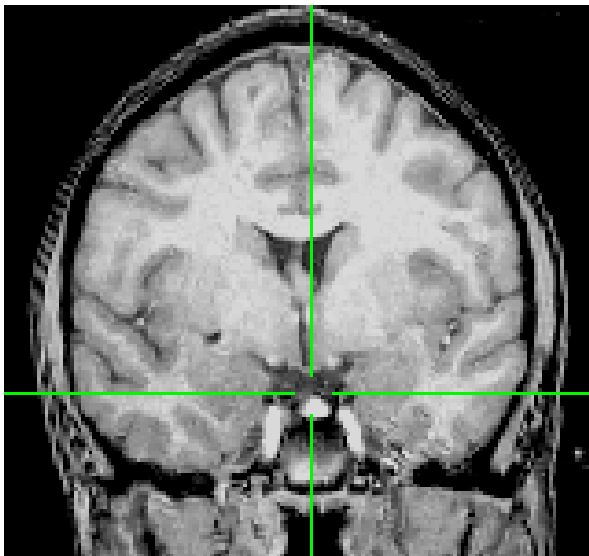
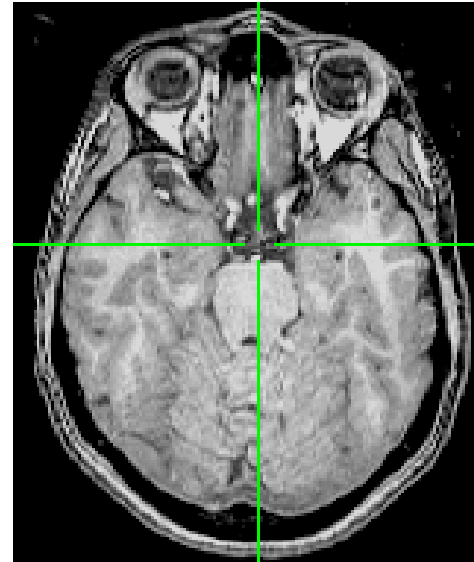
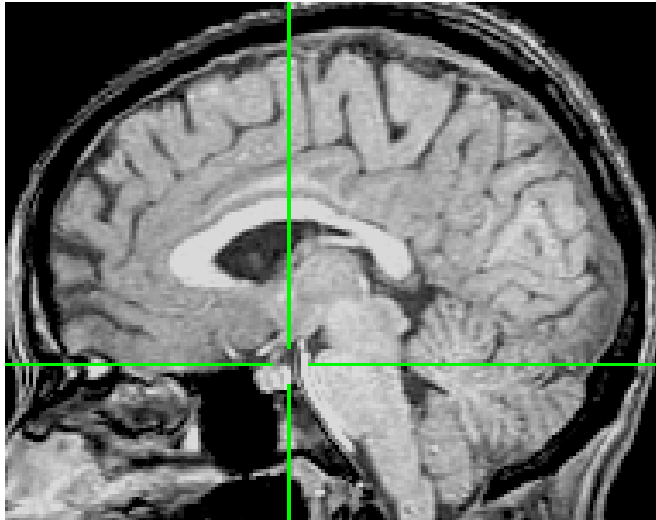


Manual



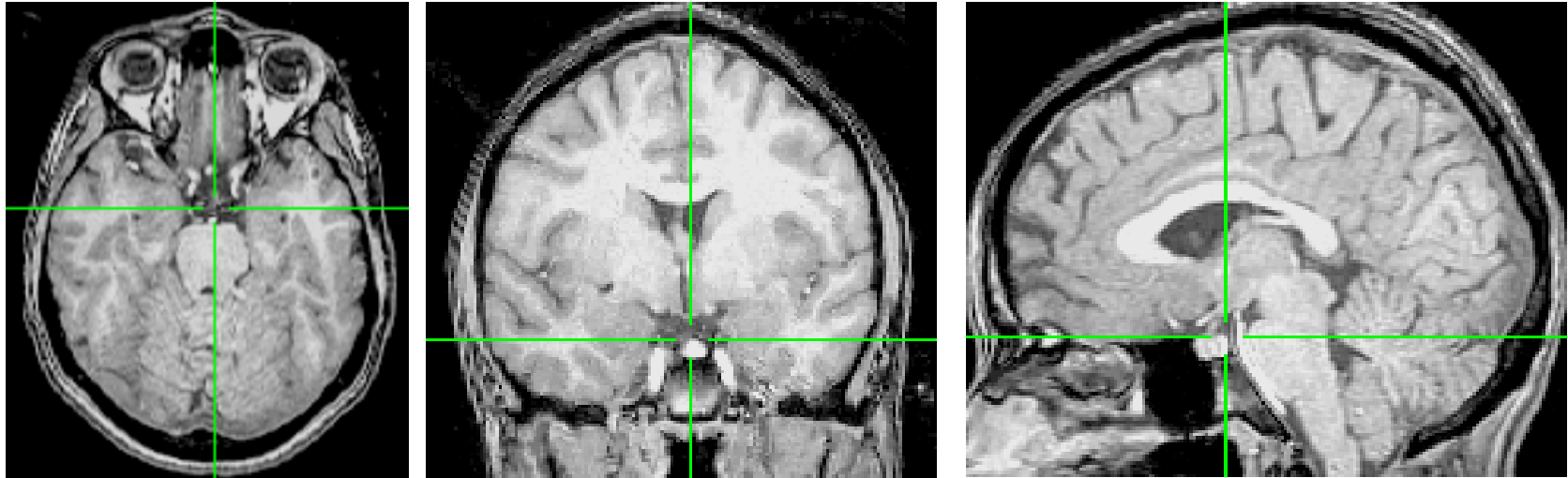
## Manual TLRC vs. @auto\_tlrc (e.g., N27 template)

---

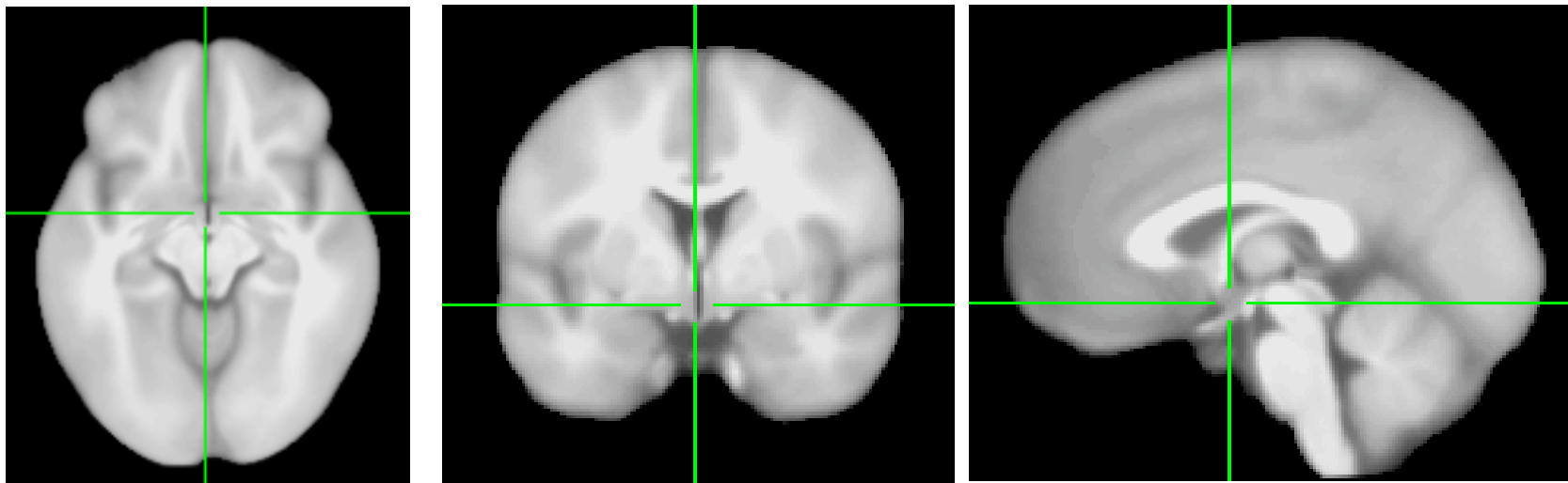


Expect some differences between manual TLRC and @auto\_tlrc: The @auto\_tlrc template is the brain of a different person after all.

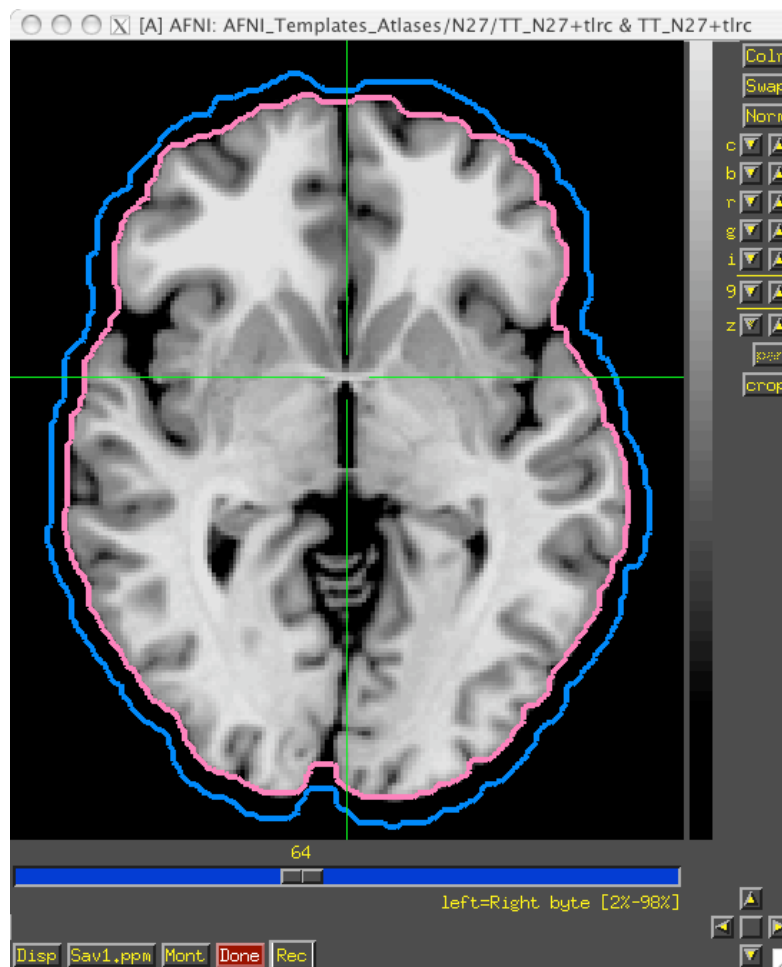
### Difference Between **anat+t1rc** (manual) and **TT\_N27+t1rc** template



### Difference between **TT\_icbm452+t1rc** and **TT\_N27+t1rc** templates



## Atlas/Template Spaces Differ In Size

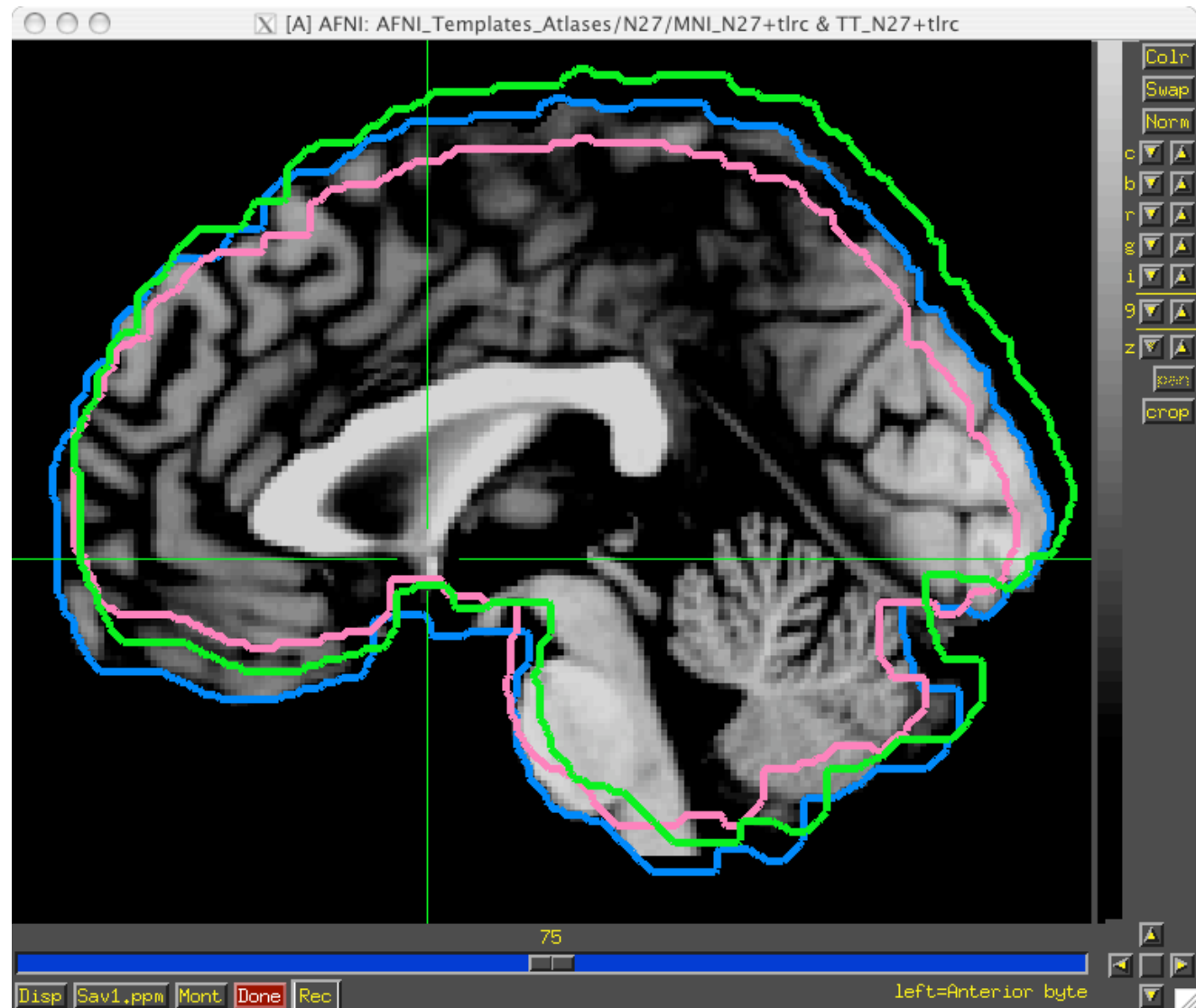


MNI is larger than TLRC space.



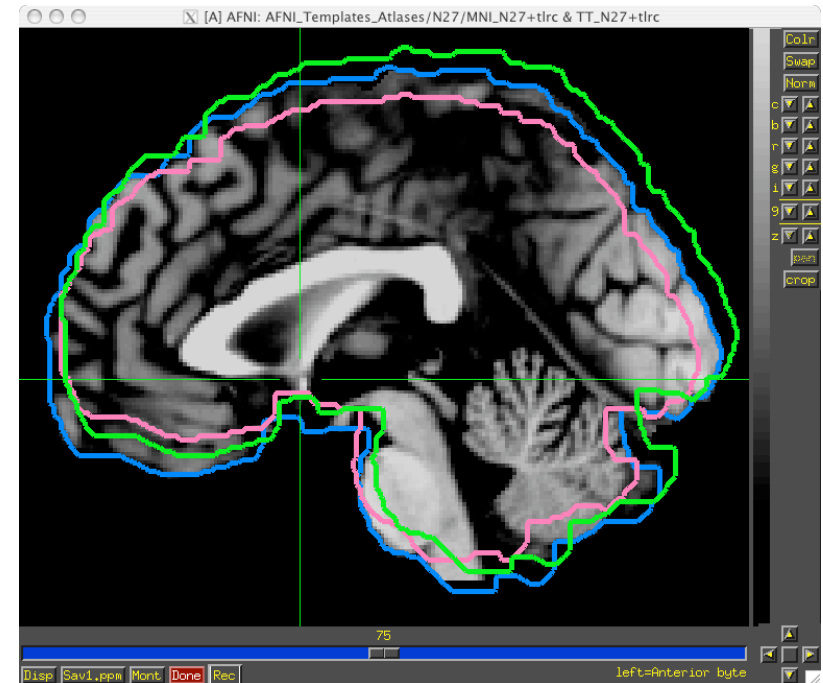
## Atlas/Template Spaces Differ In Origin

TLRC  
MNI  
MNI-Anat.



## From Space To Space

TLRC  
MNI  
MNI-Anat.



- Going between TLRC and MNI:
  - ✧ Approximate equation
    - ➔ used by **whereami** and **adwarp**
  - ✧ Manual TLRC transformation of MNI template to TLRC space
    - ➔ used by **whereami** (as precursor to MNI Anat.), based on N27 template
  - ✧ Automated registration of a any dataset from one space to the other
- Going between MNI and MNI Anatomical (Eickhoff et al. Neuroimage 25, 2005):
  - ✧  $\text{MNI} + (0, 4, 5) = \text{MNI Anat. (in RAI coordinate system)}$
- Going between TLRC and MNI Anatomical (as practiced in **whereami**):
  - ✧ Go from TLRC to MNI via manual xform of N27 template
  - ✧ Add  $(0, 4, 5)$



## Atlases/Templates Use Different Coord. Systems

---

- There are 48 manners to specify XYZ coordinates
- Two most common are RAI/DICOM and LPI/SPM
- RAI means
  - ✧ X is Right-to-Left (from negative-to-positive)
  - ✧ Y is Anterior-to-Posterior (from negative-to-positive)
  - ✧ Z is Inferior-to-Superior (from negative-to-positive)
- LPI means
  - ✧ X is Left-to-Right (from negative-to-positive)
  - ✧ Y is Posterior-to-Inferior (from negative-to-positive)
  - ✧ Z is Inferior-to-Superior (from negative-to-positive)
- To go from RAI to LPI just flip the sign of the X and Y coordinates
  - ✧ Voxel -12, 24, 16 in RAI is the same as 12, -24, 16 in LPI
  - ✧ Voxel above would be in the Right, Posterior, Superior octant of the brain
- AFNI allows for all coordinate systems but default is RAI
  - ✧ Can use environment variable AFNI\_ORIENT to change the default for AFNI *AND* other programs.
  - ✧ See **whereami -help** for more details.

# Atlases Distributed With AFNI

## TT\_Daemon

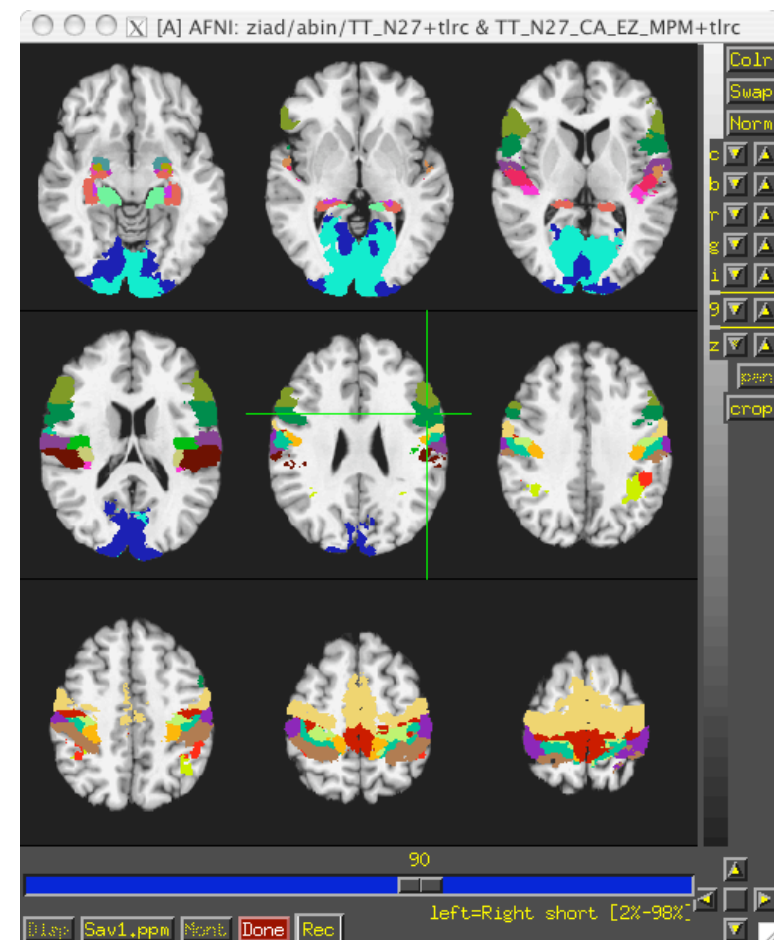
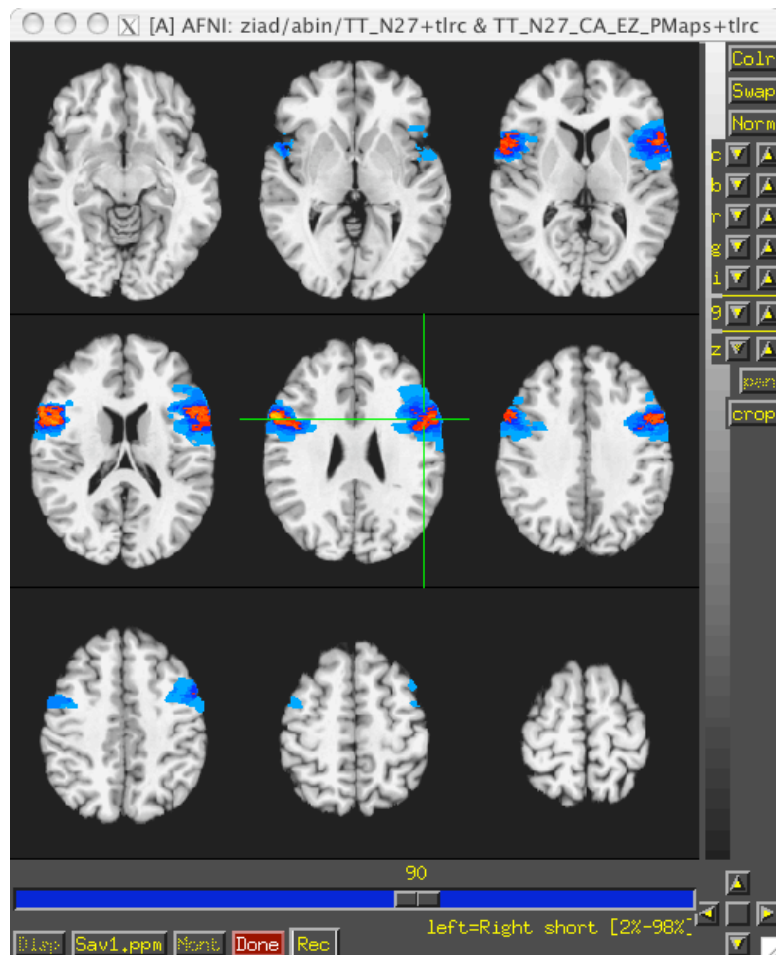
- TT\_Daemon : Created by tracing Talairach and Tournoux brain illustrations.
  - ✧ Generously contributed by Jack Lancaster and Peter Fox of RIC UTHSCSA)



# Atlases Distributed With AFNI

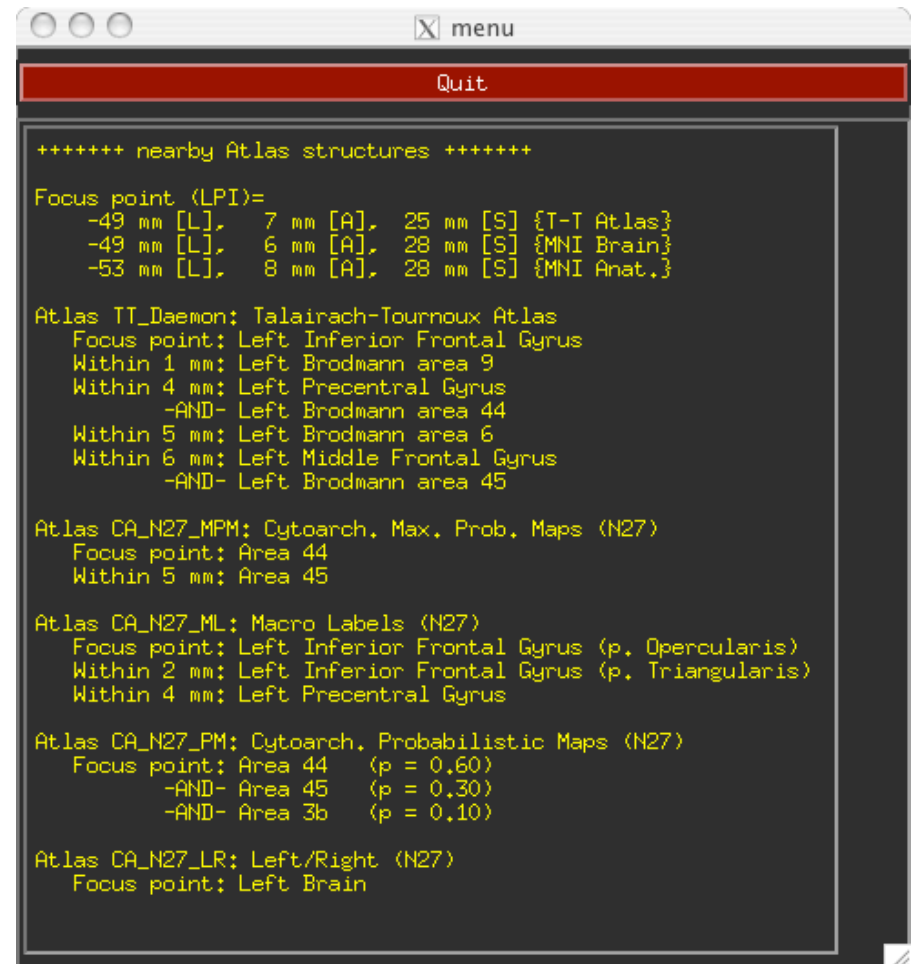
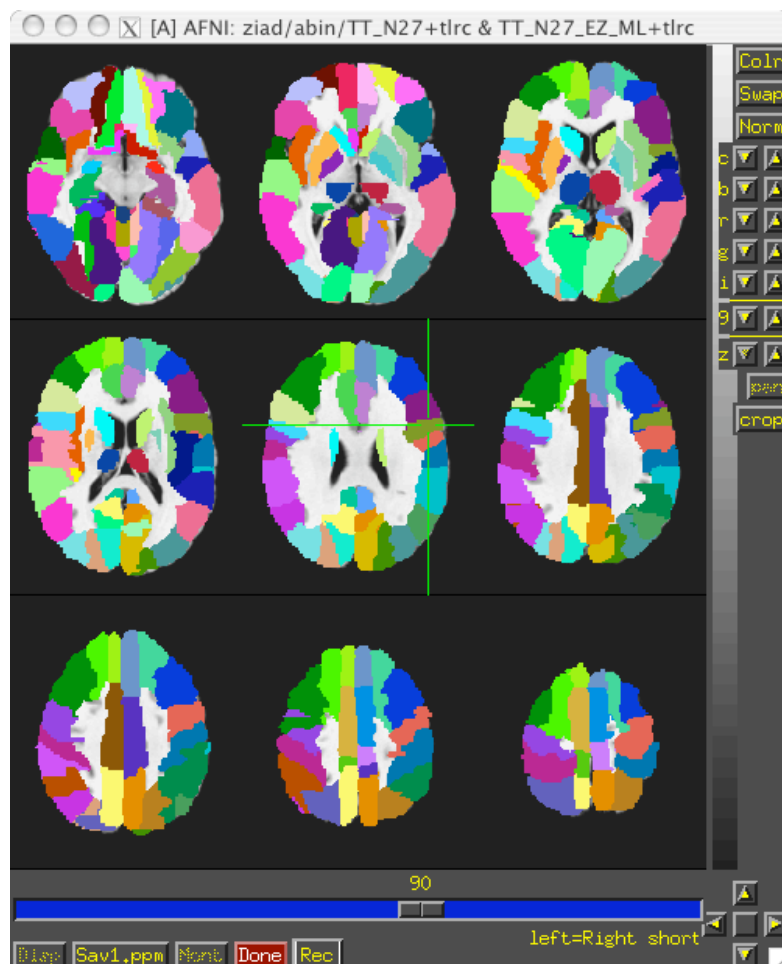
## Anatomy Toolbox: Prob. Maps, Max. Prob. Maps

- CA\_N27\_MPM, CA\_N27\_ML, CA\_N27\_PM: Anatomy Toolbox's atlases with some created from cytoarchitectonic studies of 10 human post-mortem brains
  - ✧ Generously contributed by Simon Eickhoff, Katrin Amunts and Karl Zilles of IME, Julich, Germany



# Atlases Distributed With AFNI: Anatomy Toolbox: MacroLabels

- CA\_N27\_MPM, CA\_N27\_ML, CA\_N27\_PM: Anatomy Toolbox's atlases with some created from cytoarchitectonic studies of 10 human post-mortem brains
  - ✧ Generously contributed by Simon Eickhoff, Katrin Amunts and Karl Zilles of IME, Julich, Germany



## whereami , the new edition

---

- **whereami**, initially written by Mike Angstadt, has been much expanded
  - ✧ Reports brain areas located at x y z mm in TLRC space according to atlases present with your AFNI installation.
  - ✧ Can work in batch mode with output from **3dclust**

++ Input coordinates set by default rules to RAI

+++++++ nearby Atlas structures +++++++

Focus point (LPI)=

-49 mm [L], 7 mm [A], 25 mm [S] {T-T Atlas}

-49 mm [L], 6 mm [A], 28 mm [S] {MNI Brain}

-53 mm [L], 8 mm [A], 28 mm [S] {MNI Anat.}

Atlas TT\_Daemon: Talairach-Tournoux Atlas

Focus point: Left Inferior Frontal Gyrus

Within 1 mm: Left Brodmann area 9

Within 4 mm: Left Precentral Gyrus

-AND- Left Brodmann area 44

Within 5 mm: Left Brodmann area 6

Within 6 mm: Left Middle Frontal Gyrus

-AND- Left Brodmann area 45

Atlas CA\_N27\_ML: Macro Labels (N27)

Focus point: Left Inferior Frontal Gyrus (p. Opercularis)

Within 2 mm: Left Inferior Frontal Gyrus (p. Triangularis)

Within 4 mm: Left Precentral Gyrus

Atlas CA\_N27\_PM: Cytoarch. Probabilistic Maps (N27)

Focus point: Area 44 (p = 0.60)

-AND- Area 45 (p = 0.30)

-AND- Area 3b (p = 0.10)



## whereami , the new edition

---

- whereami, initially written by Mike Angstadt, has been much expanded
    - ✧ Shows the contents of available atlases
      - **whereami -show\_atlas\_code**
    - ✧ Extracts ROIs for certain atlas regions using symbolic notation
      - **whereami -mask\_atlas\_region TT\_Daemon:left:amy**
      - **3dcalc -a 'CA\_N27\_ML::hippo' -b 'YourFunction+tlrc' -expr '(a\*b)'**
    - ✧ Reports on the overlap of ROIs with Atlas-defined regions
      - **whereami -omask YourROIs+tlrc.**
- ...
- ++ Processing unique value of 1
- ++ 925 voxels in ROI
- ++ 925 voxels in atlas-resampled mask
- Intersection of ROI (valued 1) with atlas TT\_Daemon (sb0):
- 43.9 % overlap with Middle Occipital Gyrus, code 33
- 24.3 % overlap with Cuneus, code 40
- 10.8 % overlap with Posterior Cingulate, code 20
- 0.3 % overlap with Lingual Gyrus, code 32
- 
- 79.4 % of cluster accounted for.